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MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

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OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Is the national temperament changed? Has that British reserve which depresses the foreigner, and irritates our Colonial and American kinsmen, given place to a more than Parisian exuberance? These questions have been suggested to many observers of the surprising behaviour of London when it was known that the popular darling of this war had triumphed over the enemy. Could Colonel Baden-Powell have been suddenly set down in the midst of the rejoicing city, I fear he would have been torn to pieces by an affectionate mob, eager to have bits of him as trophies and heirlooms. And that mob would have been largely composed of sedate fathers of families, grizzled gentlemen whom you may see any afternoon conning the newspapers in the windows of their clubs. The British paterfamilias of old, if he had any emotion more than the ordinary, would express it in a guarded letter to the *Times*. He expressed his emotion about the relief of Mafeking by waving a Union Jack in the street, and by exchanging hilarious greetings of patriotic fraternity with all sorts and conditions of people with whom he had never been on speaking terms.

The streets, the theatres, all places of refreshment and resort, abandoned themselves to a carnival that embraced all classes. That kindly and keen-eyed Frenchman who has lived so long among us under the name of Max O'Rell has described with much humour the average deportment of the Englishman in a restaurant: his resentment when, with his womenkind, he has to eat in public, his attitude of hostile criticism towards his dinner, and the speechless gloom in which that meal is often consumed. I dined in a restaurant on the second Mafeking night (for we gave two nights and a day to this festival) with the idea that here would be peace after the delirium of so many hours: peace and the gentle hum of subdued gaiety. I was scarcely through the soup when a table full of youthful patriots in a distant corner burst into song, and with one accord every venerable paterfamilias bounded to his feet, waved his table-napkin, and joined in the vociferous assurance that "B.-P." was "a jolly good fellow." And his wife and daughters, who ought to have been taking the traditional cue of silent gravity from the head of the family, clapped their hands wildly at his new and startling performance, and smiled on perfect strangers in sheer gladness of heart.

Perhaps these violent delights should be distrusted as indications of a new spirit. Long before those unconscionable babes who sported the red, white, and blue in their perambulators have begun to think, we shall have relapsed into our normal austerity. The newspapers will be gibing in the old superior way at the excitability of Frenchmen and Italians. Nay, when those involuntary young patriots in the perambulators grow up, and innocently ask their fathers, "Did you wave Union Jacks and sing in restaurants when Mafeking was relieved?" the accused may betray confusion, and evade the impeachment. It is possible that all this national feeling will be followed by a reactionary shamedness. Pride of race never changes, and that stoical pride which we share with the Red Indian is no more likely to desert the Englishman altogether than he is to greet an old friend by kissing him on both cheeks.

Yes, we shall relapse; but it is something to remember that our sombre streets were lighted up with rapture. In the parish of St. Martin's the vestry is seized with the great idea that, although we cannot have a perpetual blaze of triumph, the lamp-posts of St. Martin's can at least be painted a cheerful tint. Memorials of victory usually take the shape of statues, which soon put on a sooty complexion, and offer no satisfaction to the eye.

Golden lads and girls all must,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

Our statues seem designed to remind us expressly of the chimney-sweepers. Take the lady in Waterloo Place, who is bestowing laurels of soot on the grimy veterans round her pedestal. She is supposed to be Victory; but she might have come from the chisel of a delirious sculptor as the Genius of London Smoke. No, our statues are not decorative; whereas the St. Martin's lamp-posts, painted vermilion, are, like Mr. Steyn in the telegrams, "cheery and bold." I hope they will not offend M. de Pressensé, who accuses us of hysteria, or that cosmopolitan playgoer in the *Times*, who contrasts Signora Duse's simple taste in dress with the "vulgar magnificence of our leading actresses." Our leading actresses need not trouble themselves about this imputation; but I should not like those vermilion lamp-posts to be called vulgarly magnificent, for it might discourage the vestry of St. Martin's.

The *Cologne Gazette* pays a most handsome tribute to Colonel Baden-Powell. There are still German writers who can pierce the mists of prejudice, and do justice to the qualities of this Englishman as the typical qualities of his race, clearest and strongest in the long ordeal of adversity. The military importance of Mafeking was insignificant; but the commander of the little garrison knew that it was his duty "to vindicate the honour of the English name"; and he did this, not only by pluck, but still more by brains.

THE WAR REVIEWED.

Amid the wonderfully enthusiastic jubilation which seemed to effect a complete change in the character of Englishmen and Englishwomen on the Friday night and Saturday of last week—causing them for the nonce, in the general waving of Union Jacks and cheering, to appear the most excitable people on the face of the earth—the heart of the public manifestly went out to the extraordinarily skilful and resourceful commander, who for seven long and anxious months held Mafeking against the Boer besiegers. "B.-P." richly deserved every word of praise bestowed upon him. Even at the height of the tempestuous rejoicings, however, grateful thoughts were reserved for the Master-mind of the Campaign, the supremely capable little war-worn Marshal who practically promised that Mafeking should be relieved by May 18, and whose word was kept to the very day. We have it from Lord Roberts himself that it was at 9 a.m. on May 17 that Colonel Mahon's flying column entered Mafeking, having inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy the previous day.

Colonel Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell's gallant defence of Mafeking won for him the warmest admiration of the Queen and the whole Empire. He has worked nobly, and eminently deserves promotion to the rank of Major-General. As the War in South Africa progressed, the calm, heroic figure of the ever vigilant and patient defender of Mafeking became the chief centre of interest. The thoroughness with which he threw himself with characteristic versatility into the entertainments got up to distract the attention of the beleaguered townsfolk from the belt of iron that environed them, and vied with the liveliest in song and dance, was of a piece with his devotion to his exacting military duties. Planning by day and scouting under the cover of darkness, he matured a system of defence which enabled him and the handful of brave men he commanded, with Major Lord Edward Cecil, of Omdurman fame, as trusty Chief of Staff, to repel every Boer attack. He kept both Cronjé and Snyman at bay. He was even ready for the enemy, when on May 12, the Saturday before relief came, the Kaffir location was captured. He cut off the retreat of the Boers, lost six men killed, but captured 108 prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, President Kruger's nephew.

To Colonel Bryan Thomas Mahon, D.S.O., belonged the honour of co-operating with Colonel Plumer to raise the siege of Mafeking. Most probably, Lord Kitchener selected this alert and skilful officer for the difficult task. It was Colonel Mahon who won commendation from Sir Reginald Wingate for the smartness with which he defeated the Khalifa near Gidid last autumn. Colonel Mahon started from Barkly on May 4, with his relief column of chosen mounted men—the Imperial Light Horse, from Ladysmith, the Kimberley Mounted Corps, a selected body of infantry from the Fusilier Brigade, with Royal Horse Artillery, Maxims, and "pom-poms," and mule transport. The Duke of Teck, Colonel Rhodes, and Major Baden-Powell ("B.-P.'s" brother) were with this flying column. The adroit leader displayed considerable judgment in avoiding the Boers, and eluded them till Sunday, May 13, when a brisk engagement took place near Koodoosrand between Mahon and an ambushed party of the enemy, who were dispersed with heavy loss. The severity of the engagement may be judged from the fact that our losses were five men of the Imperial Light Horse and one native driver killed, and twenty-two men wounded, including Major Mullins severely, and Mr. Charles Hands, one of the Special War Correspondents of the *Daily Mail*, who received a compound fracture of the thigh, but who was subsequently reported, happily, to be doing well. In chronicling this fight, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* added that Major Baden-Powell had a watch smashed in his pocket by a bullet, but escaped without injury, everyone will be glad to hear. It was a notable feature of the expedition that at Monjani Mabili Lieutenant Moorsome, of the Protectorate Regiment, joined Colonel Mahon from Mafeking, having previously ridden to Colonel Plumer's camp. On May 15 Mahon effected a junction with Plumer's force of Canadians, Australians, and Rhodesians at Masibi's Stad. On the 16th the Boers assailing Mafeking made a stubborn fight of it, to ward off the relieving column. This stoutly contested battle, of ten hours' duration, took place nine miles from Mafeking. The Boers numbered 1500 men. Concisely summing up the result, Lord Roberts said the Boers were driven from their strong positions, thanks to the magnificent quality of the Colonial troops, and to the opportune arrival of a detachment of Canadian Artillery.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have meanwhile been perfecting their plans for the advance from Kroonstad, thirty miles north of which the enemy is rumoured to be strongly fortifying a good defensive position on the Rhenoster River, under the command of General De Wet. From Pretoria it is reported that, despite the circumstance that the Boers are being driven back in every quarter, President Kruger and Steyn have determined to continue the war unless they are granted favourable terms. Those terms are, assuredly, that the Transvaal and Orange Free State must be incorporated in British South Africa under the Queen's rule.

From Natal, where Sir Redvers Buller so easily occupied Glencoe, Dundee, and Newcastle, we learn that the Boers had taken up a position at the upper end of Laing's Nek; and that one of the squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry was, unfortunately, ambushed about six miles south-west of Vryheid; the casualties being about sixty-six, Captain Earl De la Warr being slightly wounded in the leg, and Lieutenants Lansum and Cupell being among the wounded.

At Newcastle-armed escorts are continually arriving with captured rebels. Seventeen of these, after examination, were sent on to Pietermaritzburg gaol. They admitted having borne arms against the British.

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Bordeaux and Brest—100 miles to Cyclists. SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS, TO DIEPPE from London Bridge and Victoria, by Day or Night service, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY, June 1 to 4. Fare 24s. 10s., available for return up to June 5.
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Full particulars of Continental Manager, London Bridge Terminus.

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	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Victoria	8.15	10.15	8.15	10.15	8.15	10.15	8.15	10.15	8.15	10.15	8.15	10.15
Kingston	9.10	11.10	9.10	11.10	9.10	11.10	9.10	11.10	9.10	11.10	9.10	11.10
London Bridge	9.25	11.25	9.25	11.25	9.25	11.25	9.25	11.25	9.25	11.25	9.25	11.25

* (Addition Road). A—Sundays. B—Week Days, 12s. Brighton, 12s. Worthing, including Pullman Car to Brighton. C—Sundays, Cyclists. Train, 7s. 6d. D—Saturdays, 10s. 6d. First Class Brighton, E—Saturdays, 11s. Worthing from Victoria only. F—Brighton in omnibus, Sundays. G—Sundays, 11s. Worthing from Victoria only. H—Brighton in omnibus, Saturdays. I—Sundays, 11s. Brighton, 11s. Worthing. J—Sundays, 11s. Brighton, 11s. 6d. Pullman Car. K—Sundays, 10s. First Class. L—Sundays, 10s. Pullman Car.

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THE BADEN-POWELL FAMILY.

On the night after the relief of Mafeking, in the royal box overlooking the Alhambra stage, there sat the most interesting group of people to be seen in all London. In the centre of the box was a white-haired old lady with a gentle face. The moment she appeared, the vast audience (numbering 5000 people) cheered themselves hoarse in her honour. For she was the mother of Baden-Powell of Mafeking. And yet she took her honours quietly, for the race to which she belongs is no stranger to celebrity. She is descended from that famous Captain Smith who in the reign of James I. saved the infant colony of Virginia from ruin. Her father was a distinguished Admiral. Three of her brothers were men of great eminence, one of them—who, happily, still survives—being General Sir Henry Smyth, an old Crimean veteran. Sir Henry was Governor of Malta from 1890 till 1893; and the gallant defender of Mafeking, then Major Baden-Powell, acted as his aide-de-camp. Another brother of Mrs. Baden-Powell was Piazza Smyth, the famous Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, who wrote a monumental work on the Great Pyramids. The family into which



Photo. Maull and Polyblank.

THE LATE REV. PROFESSOR BADEN POWELL, FATHER OF MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

she married was no less distinguished for ability. Her husband was a famous theologian, and so well known for his mathematical attainments that in 1827 he was appointed to the Savilian Chair of Geometry at Oxford. A son of his by an earlier marriage (a half-brother, that is, of General Baden-Powell) is Mr. Henry Baden-Powell, C.I.E., formerly one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and a well-known writer on Indian affairs. Of Mrs. Baden-Powell's own children every one has attained to eminence. Her eldest son, the late Sir George Baden-Powell, rendered great service to Sir Charles Warren in the Transvaal negotiations of 1885, and in 1893 he acted as adviser to the British Government in the Behring Sea controversy. Another son is Warrington Baden-Powell, a well-known Q.C., who, after serving at sea in various quarters of the world, returned to England, was called to the Bar, and soon made a fine practice. He is a famous yachtsman, and his intimate knowledge of the sea stands him in good stead in the Admiralty Court and Wreck Court, where he chiefly practises. In another of the Baden-Powells the art-gift common to the whole family has developed professionally; he is a skilful

Major D. F. S. Baden-Powell.

Miss Baden-Powell.

Mr. Frank Baden-Powell.

Lady Baden-Powell,
Widow of Sir George.

Major-General Baden-Powell.



The late Sir George Baden-Powell.

Maud Kirkdale Baden-Powell, Mrs. Baden-Powell.
Sir George's little daughter.

Mr. Warrington Baden-Powell.

THE BADEN-POWELL FAMILY.

artist. As is well known, the famous General himself is equally distinguished as a fighter, a writer, and an artist; two of his books, "Pig-Sticking" and "The Matabele Campaign," are illustrated by himself. Miss Baden-Powell, too, shares the artistic skill of her family; her *reposse* work is famous, and a choice specimen of it is in the possession of Princess Louise. That, however, is not Miss Baden-Powell's only hobby: like her most famous brother, she is devoted to animal pets, and she has a collection of these absolutely unique in London. In the drawing-room at 8, St. George's Place, Hyde Park, there is a fine apiary; two large show bee-hives are stationed in the window, the exit of the bees being towards the Park, of course, but glass insets allowing their buzzing operations to be perfectly seen by the occupants of the room. Miss Baden-Powell has also a number of birds, which fly about the house and are not confined in any way. Her brother, Major Baden-Powell, of the Scots Guards, has turned the mechanical genius of the family to use by inventing war-kites; these have been of great service to the wireless telegraphy department at the Front, and he is now known as "Wireless," just as his brother, the



BADEN-POWELL'S MOTHER AND SISTER.

Photo, Dyer, Richmond.

General, is known as "The Tireless." And last, but not least, we come to the great "B. - P." himself. Acting, hunting, scouting, sketching, writing, commanding men—nothing comes amiss to him. When the late Dr. Jowett said he wasn't quite up to Balliol form, B.-P. answered by passing fifth, without previous cramming, out of 718 candidates for the Army. The stories told of him are innumerable. He can go anywhere and do anything. He once knocked down an offensive fellow who was rude to a girl. The girl's sweetheart, a decent working-man, invited him to tea. The General went, and was so frank and homely that it was not till they saw him in uniform at a great review that his humble entertainers knew their guest was a "swell." As for the General's humour, it is as spontaneous as it is racy, as witness his now famous telegram, "Casualties, one dog killed"; and his replies to Boer proposals that he should surrender. Of his calm courage it is hardly necessary to speak, but one of the latest messages from Mafeking tells how, at a doubtful moment, the knowledge that "the Colonel" had mounted the look-out tower restored the confidence that led to victory.



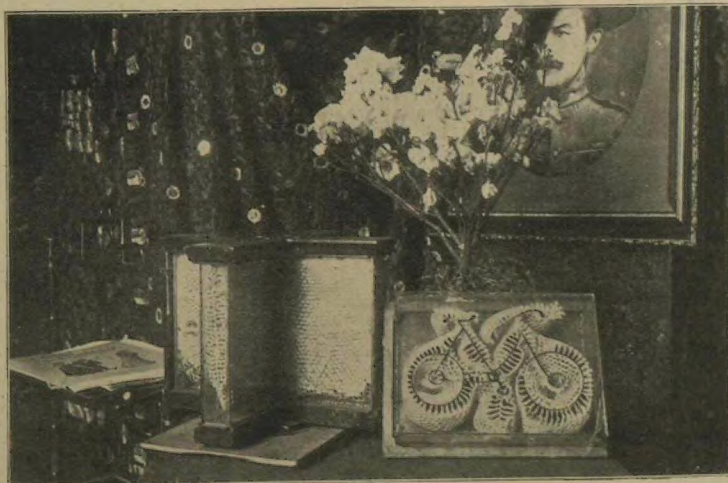
THE BADEN-POWELLS' DRAWING-ROOM, WITH A NEW DECORATION.



MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL'S OWN ROOM.



A TROPHY AT 8, ST. GEORGE'S PLACE.



FANTASTIC HONEYCOMBS MADE BY MISS BADEN-POWELL'S BEES.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE YORK CHRISTENING.

The baptism of the infant Prince, son of the Duke and Duchess of York, took place at Windsor on May 17. This is the first time the German Emperor has been represented at an English royal christening; but on this occasion he gave a proof of his friendship for England by sending his uncle, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, to act as sponsor on his behalf. There were six other royal sponsors, her Majesty being, of course, the chief. A large and distinguished company, consisting of members of the royal households and specially invited guests, witnessed the ceremony. When the Bishop of Winchester commenced the prayer, "Almighty and ever-living God," Lady Eva Dugdale placed the infant in the arms of the Queen, who handed him to the Bishop. Her Majesty also received the infant Prince from the Bishop after he was baptised. He was given the names of Henry William Frederick Albert. A special train left Paddington at twelve o'clock to convey the royal and distinguished visitors to Windsor.

LORD EDWARD CECIL.

Lord Edward Herbert Cecil, fourth son of the Marquis of Salisbury, who has borne a conspicuous part in the defence of Mafeking, was born in 1867, and educated at Eton. He is Captain and Brevet-Major of the Grenadier Guards. Lord Edward served in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, for his conduct in which he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet rank of Major. At the

by a fine bust of the hero of Mafeking, beneath which was a massive model of the British Lion. The bust of Baden-Powell is said to have been prepared beforehand in anticipation of the relief, but the lion (it is said) was modelled in a single night so as to be ready for Saturday. As night came on, the brilliant scene was intensified a thousand-fold. The streets blazed with illuminations. And every man of the millions parading the streets carried a patriotic emblem—a flag, a rosette, a windmill in red, white, and blue; or, failing these, a tin trumpet wherewith to bid defiance to Britain's foes. Elderly City gentlemen, usually severe of aspect, seemed to have forgotten all about their dignity, and stood on the pavements tooting benignly with costers from Ratcliffe Highway. And it was the same all the country over—from Brighton to the Pentland Firth Britain went mad with joy.

WAR PICTURES.

One of the most useful and brilliant operations of the war was the recovery of the Bloemfontein Waterworks by General Ian Hamilton. When the enemy occupied the Waterworks, after the disaster to Colonel Broadwood's column, Lord Roberts's army had to depend for drinking-water on the town wells, many of which were tainted with sewage, salt, and lime. It became of importance, therefore, that the Boers should be driven from their position, and the duty was entrusted to General Ian Hamilton. It is interesting to note that our War Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has portrayed various scenes of the fight so vividly in our present number, had for companion in the field Dr. Conan Doyle, the famous author of "Sherlock Holmes." Colonel Bainbridge's Mounted Infantry and part of Smith-Lorrien's Brigade were the

forth. In the procession appear the uniforms of all the principal Volunteer bodies of the period in question, and these have afforded an excellent subject for the pencil of our Artists. The revival is as quaint as it is picturesque. An interesting incident of the opening ceremony was the presentation to the Prince of Bugler Dunne, who was on duty in the arena.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Our Illustrations include pictures of the Grand Entrance at the Place de la Concorde, which consists of three large arches supporting a central cupola, surmounted by a gilded statue of the city dressed *à la mode moderne*. The Creusot Pavilion, which contains the exhibits of the great gun-factory of Schneider, Canet, from their workshops at Havre and Creusot, is shaped like a dome and is crowned with a belfry. Through the great arches which form the base of the Eiffel Tower we catch a glimpse of the Electricity Pavilion, which is one of the most remarkable in the Exhibition. The palace is lighted by thousands of electric lamps, the power for which is manufactured within the building itself. The Italian Pavilion, which forms the subject of another of our Illustrations, stands at the entrance of the Rue des Nations. Its scheme of decoration is founded on the Renaissance style, which gives it the appearance of a vast cathedral. On each side there is a great central portico, surmounted by a statue. At the end of the Rue des Nations, and close to the Pont de l'Alma, stands the Servian Pavilion, a simple building constructed on the lines of a Servian church. The main portico is dominated by a rounded arch bearing the Servian arms, and from the roof rise a dome and two campaniles. The entertainment



TREE WITH NEST AND BIRD SITTING, AT 8, ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, THE RESIDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.



"B.-P." AS A SCULPTOR:
BRONZE BUST OF A NEGRO BY
MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.



ORGAN AND BEEHIVE IN THE BADEN-POWELLS' DRAWING-ROOM.
The bust on the left was modelled by a brother of Major-General Baden-Powell.

battle of Omdurman he gained the D.S.O., and was again mentioned in despatches. In 1897 he accompanied the special mission to King Menelik of Abyssinia. Lord Edward married, in 1894, Violet Georgina, daughter of Admiral F. A. Maxse.

MAFEKING CELEBRATIONS.

It is safe to say that never before in the history of England did London witness such a joyful demonstration as greeted the news of Mafeking's relief. It was after nine o'clock on Friday night when the telegram reached London, but before ten o'clock it had been announced from the stage of every theatre, and already the suburbs were cheering themselves hoarse over the joyful intelligence. When the theatres emptied, the audiences joined the shouting processions already patrolling the streets, and from the Mansion House to the War Office in Pall Mall there was soon one vast mass of roaring and flag-waving humanity. The celebrations were resumed as soon as Saturday dawned; every bus, cart, and cab carried a flag, and some of them half-a-dozen; the streets were festooned with bunting. In many places, of course, business was at a complete standstill. The Stock Exchange gave itself up to riotous delight as soon as the market opened; "Mafeking" was the only quotation heard all day; and the man who was unwilling to show his loyalty by making a drum of his hat had a sorry time of it. All day long processions, still more elaborate than those of the night before, surged along the streets shouting patriotic songs, serenading the Mansion House, the War Office, and the residence of General Baden-Powell's mother. Now it was a vast crowd of butchers sweeping down Piccadilly, all in their blue smocks, many of them with stencil portraits of Baden-Powell painted on their backs. Again it would be a huge procession headed by the Kensington Art Students in white smocks, dragging a triumphal car surmounted

first to come into contact with the enemy. They turned them out of position after position, the Australians doing exceptionally good work on the right, until our men got quite close to the Waterworks. But there the Boers had posted two heavy guns, to which we could not reply, and when they began to shell us, we retreated for the time being, falling back behind Koon Spruit to wait for reinforcements. These marched in during the night, and General Ian Hamilton himself appeared on the scene to superintend operations. The Gordons, Canadians, Shropshires, and Australians all took part in the main attack, and General Ridley had four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery. The Boers could not face the determined attack, and by nine o'clock the Waterworks were in the British possession.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The Military Tournament of 1900 was opened on Friday, May 18, by the Prince of Wales. This year's exhibition at the Agricultural Hall is particularly remarkable from the fact that, although the crack corps who have in former years taken part in the various contests and have brought the entertainment to the high pitch of excellence which it has attained are absent in South Africa, there is no apparent falling off in the performance given by the Reservists who have taken their place. The men who this year hold the arena may almost be termed a scratch team. Therefore, theirs is the greater honour. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, on entering received an ovation. The party in the royal box included Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and Sir George White. Men of the *Powerful* gave a display with the 4-7-in. gun, and after other interesting exhibitions came the pageant, "Defence, not Defiance," in which the history of the Volunteer movement from 1793 to 1900 is visibly set

entitled the "Tour du Monde" is situated to the right of the Champ de Mars entrance, in a building which recalls the principal types of Chinese, Japanese, Cambodian, and Hindu architecture. Within is a panorama of the world.

PARLIAMENT.

The controversy over the Commonwealth Bill has been happily settled by a compromise. In the Bill, as the Government originally proposed to amend it, the appeal clause did not appear at all, and a clause was inserted which declared in decisive terms the prerogative of the Crown to grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council in all cases. Mr. Chamberlain has not adhered to this attitude. In moving the second reading, he stated that two of the Australian colonies, Queensland and Western Australia, had strongly supported the Government amendments; but he was not prepared to support two colonies against four.

The compromise proved to be a highly ingenious recasting of the original clause, which provided that all matters not strictly Australian should be subject to review by the Imperial tribunal, but that the right of appeal in private litigation might be restricted by the Federal Parliament. It is now agreed that Australia shall interpret her own Constitution when it affects no other part of the Empire, and that in private cases her Parliament may restrict appeal, provided that such restriction be "reserved for her Majesty's pleasure"—that is to say, submitted to the sanction of the Imperial Parliament.

The Bill was read a second time after congratulatory speeches from Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Healy. Mr. Healy paid a high compliment to Mr. Chamberlain's "genius in the management of affairs," and asked with much humour why it should be necessary to transport Irishmen ten thousand miles from our shores before endowing them with the self-government conceded to Australia, but denied to Ireland.

PERSONAL.

At the age of forty-three, the youngest Major-General in the British Army has received his promotion for the heroic defence of Mafeking. General Baden-Powell obtains this step over the heads of 200 officers, who are not likely to grudge it. There is a story that when a Captain, he was promoted to be Major by some official oversight, which was promptly rectified. The gift of oversight is not usually exercised in that way.

General Lord Mark Kerr, who died on May 17 at 12, Buckingham Gate, was a son of the sixth Marquis of Lothian, by his second wife, Harriet, daughter of the third Duke of Buccleuch. Born in 1817, Lord Mark entered the Army at eighteen years of age, and saw his first active service in the Crimea, where he commanded the 13th, now the Somersetshire, Light Infantry. He took part in the battle of the Tchernaya and the siege of Sebastopol, at the fall of which city he was present. The year 1857 found him in India bearing a distinguished part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. He was in command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and on April 6, 1858, he effected the relief of Azimghur. For this service he was awarded the Companion-ship of the Bath, and was thanked by the Governor-General. He was afterwards the Brigadier-General at Delhi, and from 1874 to 1877 was in command of the Poona Division of the Bombay Army.

Photo. Mount and Fox.

THE LATE GENERAL LORD MARK KERR.

Brevet-Colonel Bryan Thomas Mahon, D.S.O., who led the Mafeking relief column, belongs, like General Baden-Powell himself, to the Hussars. He was born in 1862. In 1883 he received his commission, and was gazetted to the 21st Hussars, being transferred a month later to the 8th Hussars. In 1888 he became Captain, and from 1890 to 1893 served as Adjutant to his regiment. He became Major in 1897, the year that he had been transferred to the Egyptian Army. In the Dongola Expedition he was one of Kitchener's Staff officers, and took part in the engagements of Firket and Hafir, for which he was mentioned in despatches, receiving the D.S.O. and the Egyptian medal. The Nile Expedition of 1897-98 again saw him on active service, and he was present at the battles of the Atbara and Omdurman, being again mentioned in despatches and receiving the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Last year he took part in the operations which led to the final destruction of the Khalifa.

During the present war there have been not a few cases where several sons of one family have fallen. Beside the example of Admiral Pechell's gallant sons must now be set that of the second and third sons of Mr. J. G. Freislich, who retired from the post of Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of George, South Africa, on Jan. 1 last. His second son, Frederick Charles, who was a Lieutenant in the 1st City of Grahamstown Volunteers, was killed in the action at Poplar Grove, in the Orange Free State, on March 7 last. He was twenty-five years of age. In the affair of Poplar Grove, it will be remembered, General French threw his horse artillery and his cavalry entirely round the southern projection of the Boer position. The day was said to have been "as bloodless as it was brilliant," yet it did not pass without its tribute of gallant lives.

Mr. Freislich's third son, Charles Edmonds, who was a Sergeant in the Kimberley Light Horse, was killed in action at Carter's Ridge, Kimberley, on Nov. 25 last. He was twenty-two years of age. Mr. Freislich's eldest son, John George, holds the position of Assistant Resident Magistrate at Barkly East. On Nov. 23 last, when that township was taken by the Boers, to Mr. J. G. Freislich fell the unpleasant task of handing over the keys to the enemy. He received a pass with instructions to clear out of Barkly East within twelve hours.



SERGEANT C. E. FREISLICH, Kimberley Light Horse, Killed, Carter's Ridge.

Mr. Freislich's fourth son, Herbert William, served through the siege of Kimberley as a member of the Town Guard.

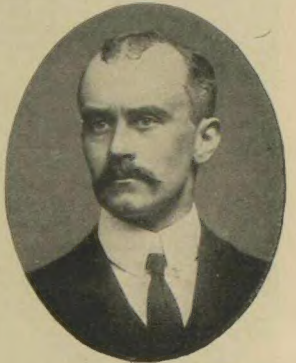
For the benefit of readers who may not have seen last week's announcement of our War Souvenir, we have pleasure in again intimating the select edition of 1000 photogravures of Mr. Begg's splendid picture, "The Queen Listening to a Despatch from the Front." The price of the photogravures is 10s. 6d. each; packed, carriage paid, 1s. 6d. extra, or framed in brown and green, £1 1s.; 2s. extra, carriage forward. One shilling for each plate sold will be forwarded to the Daily Telegraph War Fund, Officers' Families Branch. A few signed artist's proofs

the brevet rank of Colonel and various decorations for his services. Colonel Leith-Hay married, in 1861, Christina, daughter of Mr. W. C. W. Hamilton, of Craiglaw, Wigtownshire, who predeceased him in 1897.

Professor Margoliouth, the brilliant Oxford scholar, said in a recent speech that missions to the Jews were justified by the difficulty which Rabbis had in maintaining itself in free countries, and by the sentiment that the Jews ought not to be left out of the fullest benefits which the greatest of their race had conferred on mankind.

Captain H. H. P. Deasy has been awarded the Founders' Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society

in recognition of his exploration and survey work, carried out under exceptional difficulties, in Western Tibet and Chinese Turkestan. During his journeys, which were commenced in 1896, he was assisted by native sub-surveys, kindly lent by the Survey Department of India. About 40,700 square miles of country were surveyed, and the heights of some 250 mountains determined. As tested by the Indian Survey Department, his mapping is scientifically constructed on thorough survey principles. Owing to the winding nature of the broad and deep Yarkand River, the most important part of his explorations, in Sarikol, had to be carried out in midwinter, when the river was frozen over. Great hardships were encountered, and the explorer was twice frost-bitten when surveying at altitudes of about 16,000 ft. He discovered the sources of the Khotan River. Captain Deasy is an Irishman, and is the second and only surviving son of the late Lord Justice Deasy. He was born in Dublin in 1866.



CAPTAIN H. H. P. DEASY, Gold Medallist, Royal Geographical Society.

Early in February, when the cry for scouts of renown for South Africa went forth, Lord Roberts cabled for Mr. F. R. Burnham, the famous American scout, who immediately set sail, and since his arrival at the Cape, has done excellent work. Last week a most interesting conversation with Mr. Burnham was communicated to the Daily Telegraph by Mr. Bennet Burleigh. Mr. Burnham's references to Major-General Baden-Powell have been read with peculiar interest, coming as they did on the very day the relief of Mafeking was announced. Mr. Burnham, who served under Baden-Powell in the Matabele Campaign, says that he considers him the true type of the soldier of the future. Mr. Burnham also told Mr. Burleigh that in the opinion of the Boers, Baden-Powell is by far the "slimmest" officer we have.

Mr. Charles E. Hands, the war-correspondent of the Daily Mail, who has been severely wounded in the engagement fought near Maritsani by the relief force on the way to Mafeking, has been connected with that journal since a few months after its foundation. He was previously associated with the Pull Mall Gazette under Mr. Cust's editorship, whither he came from the staff of the Star, on which he was a descriptive writer. Some twelve years ago he was on the staff of the Birmingham Daily Mail. Mr. Hands represented the Daily Mail in the Spanish-American War, and accompanied the German Emperor on his tour in the Holy Land. He also contributed to his journal lively accounts of the race for the America Cup, and among his lighter work may be mentioned his descriptions of London life and his amusing search for an Anglophobe in Paris.

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Photo. Elliott and Fry.

COLONEL B. T. MAHON, 8TH HUSSARS, WHO RELIEVED MAFKING.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. F. R. BURNHAM, THE FAMOUS AMERICAN SCOUT.

can be had at one guinea each. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have consented to accept artist's proofs.

Commandant Eloff, who broke into Mafeking four days before the relief and was taken prisoner with over a hundred of his men, is Mr. Kruger's graceless nephew who insulted the Queen in a speech at Johannesburg, and was rewarded by his uncle. Young Eloff then imagined that the days of Boer insolence would last for ever. He must be just beginning to perceive his error.

Colonel Alexander Sebastian Leith-Hay, who died on May 14 at his seat, Leith Hall, Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire, in his eighty-third year, was the eldest son of the late Colonel Sir Andrew Leith-Hay. The late Colonel Leith-Hay served in Canada during the Rebellion, and in the Crimea, where he saw the battles of the Alma and Balaclava and the fall of Sebastopol. At the assault on September 8 he commanded the 93rd Highlanders. For his services he was decorated with the medal with three clasps, and received the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour



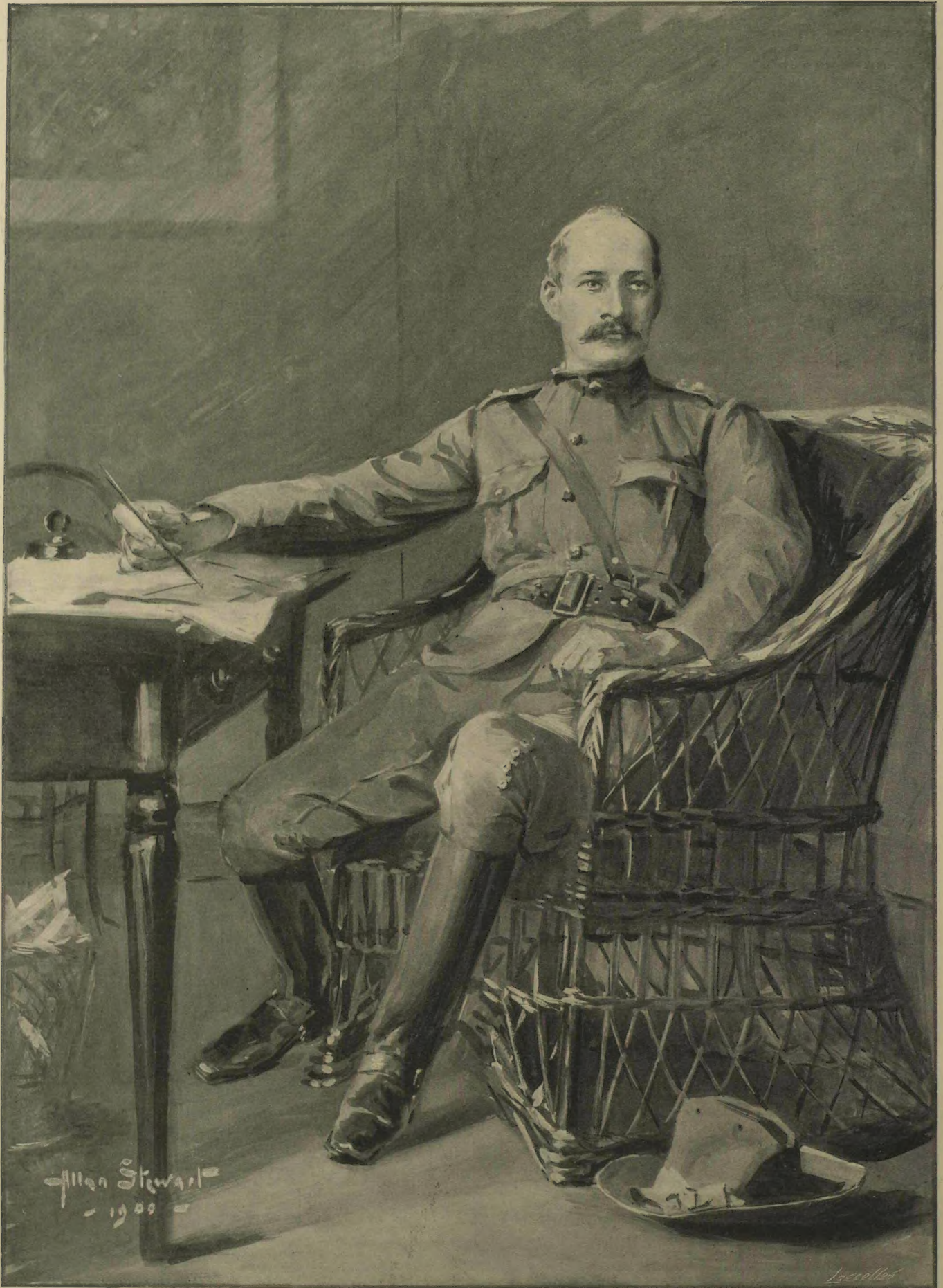
Photo. Mount and Fox.

THE LATE COLONEL A. S. LEITH-HAY.

and the Turkish decorations. He also bore a distinguished part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, obtaining



MR. CHARLES E. HANDS, Severely Wounded before Mafeking.



A NOBLE DEFENDER OF MAKEKING: MAJOR LORD EDWARD CECIL, FOURTH SON OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

A RECONNAISSANCE ON THE BLOEMFONTEIN WATERWORKS.

Sketches (facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

Enemy's Guns.



THE ENEMY'S SHELLS DRIVING BACK OUR MOUNTED INFANTRY.



HOLDING UP TWO KAFFIR BOYS FROM THE BOER LINES.

THE FIGHTING FOR THE BLOEMFONTEIN WATERWORKS.



GENERAL HAMILTON'S BRIGADE CAPTURING THE WATERWORKS AND OCCUPYING THE COMMANDING HILLS.

Facsimile of Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Mellon Prior.

THE OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

Drawings (facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. F. A. Stewart.



AN EXCITING RACE FOR LIFE.

On April 24 Privates Nicholson and Musselwhite, of the 19th Hussars, on emergency from a camp, where they had been watching their horses, found themselves in the way of a party of Boers, who called on them to surrender. They preferred to make resistance. Nicholson came forward, on a charge and was hit, and Musselwhite, who had just his charger after it had been three times hit. He drew his carbine, fired a parting shot, and, crawling along a sprout, rejoined his comrades.



WAITING TO AMBUSH THE BOERS.

On April 21, while the Boers were retreating, the 19th Hussars, on emergency from a camp, found themselves in the way of a party of the South African Light Horse. A combat ensued, and the 19th Hussars, after a hard fight, were victorious.



LOOTING A BROKEN-DOWN BOER WAGON CONTAINING HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Facsimile of Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



WITH BULLER IN NATAL: FRESH FROM HOME.

FACSIMILE OF SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. A. STEWART.

Reservists, Volunteers, and new recruits of the East Surrey Regiment arriving in camp.

Corporal Carter.

Corporal King.

Corporal Foster.

Corporal Slade.



Sergeant Phillips.

Lance-Sergeant Brown.

Colour-Sergeant Morris.

Sergeant Bissett.

Sergeant Golding.

SURVIVORS OF SPION KOP: THE NUCLEUS OF A NEW BATTALION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COLOUR-SERGEANT E. MORRIS, 3RD MIDDLESEX.

Non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, present at Spion Kop, where Colour-Sergeant Morris and Sergeant Phillips were wounded, just arrived at Woolwich on transfer to the newly formed 3rd Battalion.



Bagter Dunne.

"DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE": THE VOLUNTEER PAGEANT (1798-1900) PASSING BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.



Pipico
Volunteers

H.A.C.

21st Middlesex



Men of H.M.S. Powerful
with their 4.7 gun.



TUG OF WAR
ON HORSEBACK



Defford
Yeomanry



GUN DRILL BY
MEN OF H.M.S. EXCELLENT



Two FAVORITES

CAPTAIN DANN
BRIGHTON



Gloucester
Yeomanry



CHATELAIN RIDING



SAVOYARDS

2nd South
Middlesex



REHEARSAL

Islington
Volunteers



WESTMINSTER
Volunteers



Chesham
Cavalry

Picture taken at Windsor.

Picture taken at Windsor.
Picture taken at Windsor.

Prince Margaret of Connaught.

Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The Duke of York.

Prince Edward of York.

The Duchess of York.

Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught.

The Duke of Connaught.

Lady Eva Douglas.

The Nurse.

The Princess of Wales.

The Prince of Wales.

Princess Henry of Battenberg.

THE YORK CHRISTENING AT WINDSOR: THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER RECEIVING THE INFANT PRINCE FROM THE QUEEN.

PETROLEUM AND THE NATIONS.

It has become an axiom in commercial circles that all the "good things" radiate from Manchester. That amazing town is the parent of those mammoth combinations of businesses which have excited our astonishment at their magnitude. Sewing-cottons, dyeings, calico-printings, fine-cotton spinnings, wall-paper manufacturings ("one of the finest" amalgamations, this), and the like have been forced upon public attention until we have rubbed our dazzled eyes and wondered what might be coming next—from Manchester. We have known the capital of Northern England, the manufacturing metropolis, as the seat of nearly all the most prominent industries, involving millions of money; but it would appear as if in the immediate future we shall have to regard it from another point of view, for there is ample authority for the assertion that Manchester is on the eve of becoming the largest oil-distributing centre in Europe. To crystallise into a sentence what might appropriately form the subject of an essay, the ever-increasing demand for petroleum is far greater than the whole world's available supply. For some months we were on the verge of an oil-famine. At Christmas managers of gas-companies (for oil now largely enters into the manufacture of gas) vainly implored the importers of petroleum to comply with their urgent demands. It was impossible to fulfil contracts. The price increased by more than 40 per cent.; and even at that figure only comparatively small quantities of the much-desired oil were obtainable.

The main sources of the world's oil-supply are Russia, the United States, Canada, Roumania, Galicia, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The oil-fields of those countries produce thousands of millions of gallons annually; but, even with all the extra facilities now at command, the constant discovery of new sources, and the greater energy with which the wells and fountains are worked, the consumption so far exceeds the supply as to have brought about a panic. In the United States—formerly the greatest oil-producing country in the world—the output is reported to be decreasing; to have already decreased, indeed, to a very considerable extent, while it is stated that the reserve stocks will be exhausted in ten years; but it is exactly the

on a fall from a runaway horse. Happily he recovered, to pursue his remarkable career and to continue those philanthropic labours which have earned him a well-deserved niche in the ranks of Manchester worthies. Possibly we may soon see him wooing one of the most important manufacturing constituencies; he would be a

mineral oil from the bowels of the earth in the various countries classified above as "producers." Last year the world's leading oil companies are stated to have distributed among their shareholders the amazing amount of £12,000,000! None of the shares of the wealthy corporations referred to are on offer in our Stock Exchange.



THE BAGNALL OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.

popular candidate in all save "stop-the-war" circles. Young as he is, he has already done yeoman service as a member of a County Council, a Board of Guardians, and a School Board, besides efficiently discharging the onerous duties of a county magistrate. To the "People's House" he could not fail to be a valuable acquisition.

In view of the critical state of the oil trade, Mr. Bagnall recently started on a tour through Eastern Europe—not, however, until he had completed the arrangements incident to the formation of a corporation which may be expected to exercise a highly beneficial influence upon the petroleum industry generally, and more especially in so far as Great Britain is concerned. Mr. Bagnall and his experts took Galicia and Roumania on their tour, inspecting and reporting upon oil-fields, some of which have already been acquired by the Petroleum Oil and Fuel Corporation, while others are at their disposal should they be thought worth securing. By all accounts, the petroleum industry in the Dutch East Indies is as profitable as it has been and is in Russia, the United States, Canada, Roumania, and Galicia. All these sources of supply once tapped by the Bagnall organisation, even our largest consumers may "rest and be thankful," for (with new developments in Canada thrown in) they will no longer be so dependent upon Russia and the United States as they have been hitherto. Sumatra and Java have a special interest, with the exception of Russia, the United States' most formidable competitor, producing annually, up to 1899, about 72,000,000 gallons of oil out of the 5,000,000,000 gallons produced yearly in the whole world. Sumatra's oil-fields are obviously most desirable acquisitions, the production having increased with extraordinary rapidity; while the crude oils in that region produce half their quantity in refined illuminating oil, and the fields are much nearer than others to the Orient, the countries of which form an important part of the world's markets for this class of exports.

Few events in commercial history are more startling than the rise and growth of the oil industry. It is in every sense of the word phenomenal. We must leave it to the statisticians to tell us how many hundreds of millions sterling have resulted from the extraction of

Petroleum is turned to a great variety of uses. The manufacturers of gas now require vast quantities of solar oil wherewith to "enrich" that not quite "played-out" illuminant; and although the use of petroleum as liquid fuel is as yet only in its infancy, it cannot fail to be more and more generally adopted as the years pass by.

No wonder, with all these varied uses to which oil and its products are put, that there should now be a general scarcity of petroleum, even, as we have shown, to famine-point. As Consulting Technical Adviser to the Corporation organised by Mr. Bagnall and his friends, Mr. Doverton Redwood, F.R.S., notes that "the remarkably rapid growth of the employment of petroleum as liquid fuel and a source of gas for illuminating purposes, has already given rise to serious apprehensions as to the adequacy of existing supplies to meet the requirements of the world, even in the immediate future." The celebrated expert speaks in very favourable terms of the new project which we have outlined, and remarks: "In consequence of the advancing values of developed petroleum properties, it is increasingly difficult to afford to the public the opportunity for investment in such undertakings except at a high premium, and the attention of investors is therefore wisely being directed to the extension of existing sources of supply by carrying out drilling operations on oil-lands in districts only partially developed." Such statements as these, coming from an authority of Mr. Redwood's eminence and reliability, augur well for the important organisation now completed. Immense sums are available for the working out of the Baku oil fields, England has been pointed out those wonderful petroleum resources, and those who have provided the means of war cannot bear to be dissatisfied with the results of their enterprise, as in such cases as in one instance their investments have brought them, in three years, returns of 45, 20, and now 30 per cent. In Roumania the petroleum commerce is on a much smaller scale; yet one undertaking is credited with having made a gross profit of nearly £90,000 in 1898-99. In Java, again, it is reported that the lucky original shareholders in one venture, which had a capital of only £29,000, sold their property for the comfortable consideration of £716,600 in cash and £833,300 in shares; and a Sumatra syndicate owned only three flowing wells when its rights were bought up by the Sumatra-Palembang Petroleum Company for £333,000. The Roumanians are fortunate in having no reason to fear Russian competition in those markets which the subjects of King Carol naturally consider as theirs by right. Surveying the situation, it would appear that the immediate opening-up of the oil-fields of Roumania, Galicia, and the Dutch East Indies promises to extricate the petroleum commerce from the perilous condition into which over-prosperity, rather than declining trade, may be said to have forced it.



TANK-TRAIN LEAVING BAGNALL'S WORKS.

reverse in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and the Dutch East Indies.

Reports come of the discovery of new oil-fields situated on the north-eastern bank of the Caspian, "in the Khirgisian Plain." In Algeria, too, there has just been discovered petroleum-bearing ground extending over 120 miles, the wells resembling those of Baku. In the United States, the industry is held as in a vice by that greatest of all monopolies, the Standard Oil Trust, which has found petroleum more valuable than the richest goldfield as yet discovered. Fabulous fortunes have been made by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates.

Having thus sketched in broad outline the existing state of affairs, let us briefly glance at what is being done to restore the equilibrium of this branch of commerce. The name of "Bagnall" has been so long and honourably associated with the oil trade that it has become a household word; and assuredly there is no more potent force connected with this industry than the gentleman who is chairman of the Oil Company which bears his name and also managing director of the Canada Petroleum Company. If Manchester should, as there is every reason to believe it will, become actually the greatest oil-distributing centre in Europe, it will mainly be due to Mr. Walter G. Bagnall's genius for organisation, ability to surmount all obstacles, and indomitable energy. His company purchased, not so very long ago, 200,000 yards of the noted Trafford Park Estate, adjoining the "Trafford's" property in the Manchester Ship Canal Dockyard; and the Bagnall Company's tanks there erected have a holding capacity of many millions of gallons of oil. Nor is this all; for yet more tanks are to be set up along the magnificent shipway during the present year. Only last autumn Mr. Walter Bagnall sustained terrible injuries, consequent



TANK-STEAMER DISCHARGING OIL AT BAGNALL'S WHARF, MANCHESTER.

LADIES' PAGE.

The first step has been taken in a direction that I have often advocated—the admission of women to the honours and titles that are so freely bestowed upon and so highly valued by the other sex. The Queen has issued an Ordinance for the establishment of a new Order, to which women are to be admitted equally with men. The new Order is named after the "Empress of India," and is



A SUMMER FROCK OF SOFT MATERIAL,
TRIMMED WITH PANNE.

to be conferred in recognition of services rendered to her Majesty in her Indian Empire. There is to be no distinction of race, any more than of sex, in making the award. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" decoration is to be of two classes. The badge will be of gold in the first class, which will be awarded by the Queen in person; and silver in the second class, the conferring of which is to be left to the discretion of the Viceroy for the time being. The badge is to be worn on the left breast suspended by a dark blue ribbon; and a bar or two bars may be added for renewed meritorious services. This decoration forms a precedent, and a very desirable one. The services of women to the State are sometimes as real and as great as those of men, and the same sort of recognition, serving, too, as a stimulus to others to copy the example, ought to be granted. There are many Indian ruling Princesses to whom the "Kaiser-i-Hind" medal will be surely awarded at once. Only the other day Lord Curzon made a special allusion to one such female potentate, the Begum of Bhopal, and thanked her in the name of the British Government for her administration of her State. The Order of the Crown of India (instituted by the Queen in 1878) is specially for women, but it has been conferred in honour of the services of a lady's husband in connection with India rather than for her own; and it has the disadvantage of being a female Order alone. The same is the case with the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, instituted chiefly to acknowledge personal services rendered or relationships held to her Majesty and her family. The Royal Red Cross (which the Queen herself wore at the recent Drawing-Room) is another exclusively women's Order; it is conferred on nurses chiefly. But the "Kaiser-i-Hind," admitting no distinction of sex, is the first token of a new departure.

Miss Florence Nightingale's eightieth birthday might well have been made the occasion for some decoration or other recognition of a State character; but the day was abundantly "kept" on May 14 by her private and personal friends. Among the numerous tributes offered to her was an address with a basket of rare flowers, from nurses trained at St. Thomas's Hospital in the Nightingale Training School, which was founded by Miss Nightingale with the £50,000 raised by public subscription as a testimonial to her after the Crimean War ended. It is a pity that the lesson of her brilliant services in that crisis should be so ignored in what is written about her—the lesson, to wit, that no natural gifts and no goodwill avail without thorough training. It is the lesson above all others that women need to learn. We do too much of our work haphazard, and therefore poorly; we are deceived

by the flattering but false statements that all women are "born housekeepers," or have "maternal instincts" by which to rear babies, or are nurses by "the right divine of their tender pity," as the latest writer on our historical wars puts it. But it is not the case. There may be natural gifts and tendencies which will enable their possessor to be more easily and perfectly trained; but the training is indispensable to good work. In Miss Nightingale's case there had been a long period of practical training and personal work as a nurse before the great war called her to her supreme opportunity. She had undergone the stern and thorough training given at the Deaconess Institute, Kaiserwerth-on-Rhine. There, to quote Agnes Jones, another of the pioneer nurses of the century (the founder of improved work-house nursing), writing in 1853: "A very remarkable feature of the Institution was the chain of responsibility. Each Deaconess was trained to be capable of establishing and governing a similar institution in any part of the world." Miss Nightingale, having been so trained first, was actually engaged in governing and directing a Home and Hospital for Governesses in London when the Crimean War came to provide her with an opportunity grander than any she could ever have dreamed of; and it was the "great ladies" with whom she was working at that home who mentioned her proved and tried power as an organiser and commander of the work of others, and her trained skill as a nurse, to the War Office heads, and so procured her the invitation to go out. There was little of mere "womanly instinct," and much of education and experience, therefore, in the case. As Miss Nightingale herself has said: "Nursing requires as hard a preparation as any painter's work. . . . There is no such thing as amateur art; there is no such thing as amateur nursing. . . . Three-fourths of the whole mischief in women's lives arises from their excepting themselves from the rule of training considered needful for men."

Two more Drawing-Rooms have brought forth more lovely Court gowns. The transparent trains were more in evidence than ever, because the weather might have been expected (if to expect anything from the English climate were not the height of irrational sanguine disregard of past experience) to be warm and bright. It was icy cold on both days, as a fact; but the dainty trains were prepared, and accordingly were worn. Into so small a compass do they fold that, entering late at the last of my "train teas," I met the hostess coming down to the dining-room for her own cup of tea, and I exclaimed to her—"Why, have you taken off your train?" The unlined lace and narrow tulle frillings had caught up over her arm into so small a bunch that I saw the underdress only as she descended. The Princess of Wales looked even more charming than usual in white satin, worked over both train and underdress with jet and steel, and trimmed with Brussels lace flounces, caught on with drooping trails of purple wistaria. Princess Christian had a transparent train of net embroidered with chenille and trimmed with ostrich feathers. The Duchess of Beaufort, whose infant son was christened a couple of days after, looked well, and was beautifully attired in a complete dress of exquisite lace, a heirloom of the Ducal family; the pearls and diamonds that her Grace wore were also heirlooms and of rare splendour. As she was in mourning, her white panne train was bordered with black chiffon. Black was worn by the Duchesses of Devonshire and Buccleuch, and by Countess Grey, the Countess Dowager De la Warr, and the Countess of Northesk, and many others; but there was more colour at this Court than at the one held by the Queen in person.

The Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott presented her daughter, Sir Walter's descendant. The elder lady wore a dress of mauve brocade, with transparent train of chiffon in the same colour; and Miss Maxwell Scott wore the debutante's white in satin draped very prettily up on the shoulders in a sort of Greek fashion, with white heather and silver embroidery trimming on the train and bodice. Mrs. Alfred Mond had a beautiful train of transparent gold gauze over a white satin underdress, made Empire fashion, with chiffon to trim across the bust and along the train; and Mrs. Robert Mond had a transparent train composed of a magnificent Brussels lace shawl supported on one invisible layer of tulle, an innumerable company of the tiniest tulle frills finishing the train to the required length. An extremely lovely gown was that of Lady Norman: it was pink satin soutache, opening over a lace tablier; the train was of brocade silk and velvet, the ground shaded pink, with cream flowers standing up in bold relief. A charming effect was produced by a gown of pale green moiré under a transparent train of heliotrope crêpe-de-Chine, hand-painted with shaded pansies and trimmed with Brussels lace; on the bodice of the green, scarves of mauve mirror velvet were crossed and trimmed with amethyst embroidery. Another very pretty dress had a bolero of a trellis-work of roses of chiffon in shades of pink over a white satin bodice and petticoat, the rose trellis trimming the foot above a flounce of point-de-gaze; the train was pink satin lined with white and trimmed with clusters of pink roses.

For all full dress the finely designed ornaments of the Parisian Diamond Company can be employed. Their buckles and clasps are particularly suited to the present designs in evening dress, and are copies of excellent and artistic antique jewellery. No more careful or beautiful setting could be given to the most exclusive real gems; while, of course, these are within reach of a modest purse. They can be seen at 85, New Bond Street, 143, Regent Street, and 43, Burlington Arcade.

Does not every woman of refinement and taste know and use the most perfect of violet perfumes called "Rhine Violet," made only by Ferd. Mühlens, who is also the manufacturer of the delightful and refreshing eau-de-Cologne known as 4711? The name of the maker is an all-sufficient recommendation for a new article to anybody already acquainted with those preparations; so a word will be enough to call attention to a new soap made by Mühlens, and to be had, like the perfumes, from most chemists, or by post from his London dépôt, 62, New Bond Street; it is styled "the Baroness Soap," and the great point about

it is the low price at which so high-class and well-scented a soap is sold—one shilling only for a handsome box containing three tablets.

I have spent some hours inspecting the "Woman's Exhibition" at Earl's Court. It is an excellent show, certainly. There is much more to see in the building than usual, and several hours can be there profitably and pleasantly spent. At the same time, the Exhibition is not—and could hardly be expected to be—adequate to its title. The whole thing is a matter of private enterprise, and intended to produce a profit; while great and complete exhibitions are got together by aid of large grants of public money, and only by such aid could an exhibition adequate to the name that this one bears be collected. Take the Fine Art section at Earl's Court. It is decidedly creditable and interesting; the skill and the sustained effort that it proves women to be capable of are capital. But the gallery does not contain a single example of many of our own leading women artists—perhaps, indeed, three out of every four of the best female painters of this country are not showing—still, the fourth makes a good show, but insufficient. The French and American women artists, again, are most inadequately represented—naturally enough, of course—but the fact should be remembered, for it results in something far less being seen than the high-water mark of the achievement of women in this direction at the present day. The lace, again, that peculiarly feminine industry: there is some fine old lace in the loan collection, and some nice Honiton is seen being made, and newly finished; but the Irish modern laces, not to mention the Venetian or the Belgian finer laces as worked to-day, are sadly to seek. Naturally, again; for a first-rate lace display means thousands of pounds value. The loan collection of portraits of famous women is singularly haphazard and inadequate. The embroidery makes perhaps the best of all the shows; there is sufficient of very admirable work displayed in this department. In the children's section, organised by able and experienced hands, there is a full display of all matters requisite or helpful for rearing, training, and amusing the youthful mind. The "side-shows," such as the dolls dressed in the costumes of all nations, collected and in many instances dressed personally by "Carmen Sylva," the poet-Queen of Roumania, are very interesting; and in the theatre are living "women of all nations," supposed to be engaged in characteristic national avocations: sooth to tell, generally stichury of some sort, but placed in interesting grouping. The whole Exhibition is well worth



A SUMMER GOWN OF FOULARD AND WHITE LACE

repeated visits, but must not be taken too seriously, as representing what modern women can do and are doing.

Our Illustrations are of summer-like frocks. The pinafore-dress is in soft foulard over white lace, trimmed with bands of black velvet ribbon; and the toque is of roses draped with tulle. The other gown is in a soft material, with an elaborate trimming of panne embroidered in a design with sequins and edged with lace; the yoke and frills are of chiffon or silk muslin, and the hat is lace with a velvet bow.

FLORENA.

The Parisian Diamond Company.

The Ladies' Field.

"The exquisite gem-work, which has been for so long associated with the name of the Parisian Diamond Company, seems to grow season by season more and more beautiful.

"With an enterprise and ingenuity which are little short of marvellous, the Parisian Diamond Company continue to produce one new lovely design after another, until one begins to wonder whether their powers of artistic invention are absolutely inexhaustible."

The Kent Argus.

"The famous pearls, the spécialité of this Company, are a veritable dream of soft milky whiteness, no two alike, but changing ever and anon into tender iridescent gleams, or a lovely sheen, thus defying even an expert to detect them from their costly prototypes."

Hearth and Home.

"It is certainly a fact that no jeweller in London has more beautiful designs than the Parisian Diamond Company, whose premises are at 143, Regent Street; 85, New Bond Street; and 43, Burlington Arcade."

Black and White.

"The Parisian Diamond Company is quite the place to visit by all who have an appreciation of the beautiful and the refined."

Truth.

"The rarely-beautiful and artistic gem-work of the Parisian Diamond Company has met on all hands with the approval which it so thoroughly deserves."

The Lady.

"The Parisian Diamond Company numbers among its clients European Royalties and many women of title."

The Whitehall Review.

"The Parisian Diamond Company has discovered the secret of presenting pearls whose purity and lustre equal anything sought after in the rocky depths of the ocean."

The Lady's Realm.

"One of the most beautiful collarettes consists of seven rows of pearls of medium size, with slides of very fine Louis Quinze designs inserted with turquoise, and fastened with a beautiful clasp of the same."

The Lady's Pictorial.

"Moreover, quite apart from any question of monetary value, it is a delight to wear them, for no more exquisite designs and wonderful workmanship could be lavished on gems even were they worth a king's ransom."

Madame.

"Dainty to a degree in their fine artistic settings, the beautiful pearls of the Parisian Diamond Company have justly gained a world-wide reputation. Among these ornaments there are collars of the famous pearls which have been brought to such perfection by the Parisian Diamond Company, and now that fashion has decreed that pearls and diamonds must be worn in lavish profusion, everyone owes a debt of gratitude to the Parisian Diamond Company."

THE ARTIST.

(THE STORY OF A CONVERSION.)

"... It held us spellbound for a space; then we slowly worked back to the title-page to realise that we had been looking at a picture record of jewellery made by the far-famed Parisian Diamond Company. We closed the book and went to see the things. Beautiful as the pictures were they gave no real idea of the actual beauty of the collection itself."

Scottish Life.

"Pearls that look so beautiful that I can hardly believe they are not real."

The Illustrated London News.

"... What lovely woman would do at this juncture without the pearls of the Parisian Diamond Company, who could say?

"It has been unquestionably proved that even experts are deceived by the lustrous colour and quality of these pearls."

The Court Journal.

"The Parisian Diamond Company's pearls and other gems are marvellous, while they are set with a refinement which shows that in this branch of the jeweller's art the Company is unrivalled."

Table Talk.

"Their designs this year seem to be more beautiful and artistic than ever, and the extraordinary grace and perfection of the setting of the brilliant and beautiful stones can give one cause for nothing but admiration."

The Mail and Express.

(NEW YORK.)

"... But everything that one sees at the Parisian Diamond Company's establishments is instinct with good taste and perfect workmanship."

The Queen.

"The pearls of the Parisian Diamond Company now hold a recognised position in the fashionable jewellery of the day."

Modern Art.

"Apparently the limit of resourcefulness, in the way of novelty and elegance, has not yet been acknowledged by the Parisian Diamond Company."

The Ladies' Gazette.

"The dazzling display of the most exquisite ornaments meets one's eye on passing either of the establishments of the Parisian Diamond Company, the Head Branch of which is at 85, New Bond Street."

The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

"As to the designs of the Parisian Diamond Company, they are more beautiful than those into which real gems are wrought, and indeed it would be a clever expert who could tell them from real stones when they are set in exactly the same way, only with far more variation and more art as to form."

Vanity Fair.

"I hear that pearl collars go better with this sort of gown than any other ornament, a fact that makes the Parisian Diamond Company most busy, for their pearls are, as you know, perfection; and they must have someone supernally clever in design at their houses, for I never saw anything more perfectly done than the clasps and slides of Diamonds and other stones mingled with the pearls."

THE QUEEN.

"Every woman seemed to be wearing a Diamond Collar of some kind, either of small trellis work or rows of Diamonds and Pearls, or clasps of Diamonds holding rows of Pearls. I pause to reflect where would costume be without Diamond Buttons just now—they seem to twinkle on every gown. And if it be true that a revival of the Louis Seize period of dress is to be our delight for evening wear, the services of the Diamond button, buckle, and clasp will be more in demand than ever, and we shall be raining blessings on the good offices of the Parisian Diamond Company, and besieging with increased enthusiasm those fascinating establishments of theirs at 143, Regent Street, 85, New Bond Street, and 43, Burlington Arcade."

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST POST FREE.

The Sketch.

"Take, for example, the really splendid jewels that are constantly being produced by the Parisian Diamond Company, which not only rival the costly wares of the greatest jewellers, but in many instances excel them in their beauty and perfection of design."

The Gentlewoman.

"In the great movement for the more artistic designing of jewellery the Parisian Diamond Company are playing a prominent part. We have for years, let us confess it at once, been asleep to the artistic value of the decorative influence of jewels."

85, NEW BOND STREET, W.;

(OPPOSITE MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S.)

143, REGENT STREET, W.;

(FACING LIBERTY'S, CHESHAM HOUSE.)

43, BURLINGTON ARCADE, W.

(BURLINGTON GARDENS END.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 14, 1898), with a codicil (dated Dec. 18, 1899), of Major William Morrison Bell, J.P., of 40, Pall Mall, The Lilies, Bouchurch, Isle of Wight, and Thor, Birehington, Kent, who died on April 6, was proved on May 15 by Charles William Bell, the brother and sole executor, the value of the estate being £236,317. Subject to a few small legacies, the testator leaves all his property, as to two eighths to his brother, one eighth to his sister-in-law Louisa Maria Bell, one eighth each to his nephews Claude, Clive, Ernest, and Eustace, and one eighth between his nieces Evelyn and Muriel.

The will (dated Sept. 25, 1895), with a codicil (dated Jan. 26, 1899), of Mr. John Parnell, of Hadham House, Upper Clapton, and the Inner Temple, who died on Feb. 10, was proved on April 25 by Hugh Parnell, the brother, and Archibald Hanbury, the executors, the value of the estate being £159,230. The testator gives £3000 to his brother Hugh; £3000 to his cousin Margaret Elizabeth Crallan; £2000 to his brother-in-law the Rev. Frederick William Kingsford; £1000 each to the children of Margaret Crallan; £1000 each to the children of Richard Nelson Crallan; an annuity of £200 to his servant, George Walden, and of £100 per annum to his wife, Alice Walden, if she survives him; £300 each to Maud Sarah Smith, Dudley Perrin Kingsford, and Michael Edward Parnell Woodward; annuities of £50 each to Pryce A. Major and Mrs. L. Steinmetz; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his brothers Charles and Hugh.

The will (dated March 19, 1894), with a codicil (dated Feb. 16, 1900), of Mr. Edward Wright Wrigley, J.P., of Thorneycroft, Oldham, who died on March 8, was proved in the Manchester District Registry on April 10 by Arthur Edward Wrigley, Harold Wrigley, and Vincent Shiers Wrigley, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate being £139,717 0s. 7d. The testator bequeaths £500, and his horses and carriages, wines and consumable stores, and during her widowhood the use of his residence with the effects therein, and an annuity of £1600, to be increased to £1700 if she should cease to reside at "Thorneycroft," to his wife, Mrs. Mary Wrigley; £1000 to the building fund of the Oldham Infirmary, and £200 to the building fund of St. Peter's Church, Oldham. The residue of his property he leaves to his three sons as tenants in common.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1894), with a codicil (dated April 22, 1899), of Mr. William Henry Chatfield Clarke, of St. Catherine's House, Niton, Isle of Wight, who died

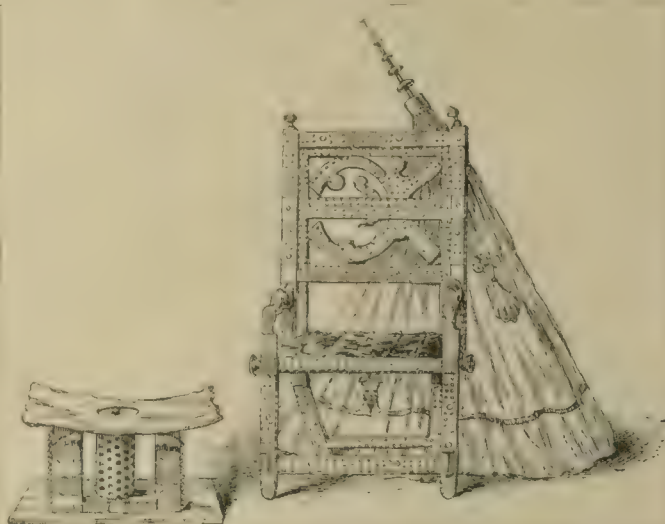
on Feb. 3, was proved on May 12 by Richard Betton Foster and Thomas Francis Isaacson, the executors, the value of the estate being £90,206. The testator gives £300 and his furniture and household effects, and, during her widowhood, an annuity of £1000, to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Clarke; £50 to the Isle of Wight Infirmary; £50 each to his executors; small annuities to his brother and sister; and, during the life of his wife, £600 per annum to his son, Arthur Henry Penkivil Clarke; and £300 per annum each to his daughters Florence Mary and

pictures, and effects to his wife, Olivia, Countess of Tankerville, and pecuniary legacies of £210 to each of his executors, he bequeathed to his trustees all his plate, pictures, and other articles, effects, and furniture in the nature of heirlooms, upon trust, with discretionary powers to allow the present Earl of Tankerville to have the use and enjoyment for his life, and on his death, upon trust, for his eldest son and his successors in title. The late Earl bequeathed all the moneys and securities belonging to him, upon trust, for his widow for life, and after her death during the residue of the lives of the present Earl and his son, upon trust, to apply the same for their benefit. He bequeathed to his wife, Olivia, Countess of Tankerville, the residue of his property.

The will (dated July 31, 1872), with three codicils (dated June 2, 1881, July 24, 1891, and May 4, 1899), of Mr. Rogers Field, of Squire Mount, Hampstead, and 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, who died on March 28, was proved on May 9 by Basil Field, the brother, and Henry Lincoln Roscoe, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £63,501. The testator gives £5000 to the Sanitary Institute; £5000 to his brother Basil; and £150 to Henry Lincoln Roscoe. He devises his freehold property at Hampstead, purchased of Lord Clifden, to his sisters Mary, Grace, Susan, and Emily. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to his mother, Mrs. Letitia Field, for life. Subject thereto he gives the farm and cottages at Shenfield, Essex, to his brother Basil, and the ultimate residue between his said four sisters.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1899) of Mr. Thomas Henry Biggs, J.P., of Breeze Hill, Bolton, who died on Jan. 29, has been proved in the Manchester District Registry by Mrs. Edith Margaret Biggs, the widow, John Biggs Howard Crook, the nephew, and James Gittins Chidlaw, the executors, the value of the estate being £29,411. The testator gives £400 and his furniture and personal effects to his wife; £200 to John Biggs Howard Crook; and £50 to James Gittins Chidlaw. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his children in equal shares. The executors are empowered to raise £1000 each for his children on their respectively attaining twenty-five years of age.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1895), with two codicils (dated Jan. 27, 1897, and Dec. 11, 1899), of Mr. William Marcet, M.D., F.R.S., of Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, Malagny, Geneva, and Yvoire, Savoy, France, who died on March 4, was proved on May 7 by Henry Pasteur, Alexander Marcet, the son, and Charles Henry Lullin, the



RELICS OF THE LAST ASHANTI WAR: PREMPEH'S THRONE, FOOTSTOOL, AND UMBRELLA.

These trophies were presented to the Queen, and are now at Windsor Castle.

Mabel Catherine. He also gives all his lands and fields to his son. At the death of his wife, he gives £30,000, upon trust, for his son, and £15,000, upon trust, for each of his daughters. The residue of his property he leaves as to three sevenths, upon trust, for his son, and two sevenths each, upon trust, for his daughters.

The Right Honourable Charles, sixth Earl of Tankerville, who died on Dec. 18 last, leaving personal estate valued at £69,422 5s. 11d. net, appointed his friends Henry Best Hans Hamilton, Esq., and John Francis William Deacon, Esq., executors and trustees of his will, and after making a specific bequest of certain furniture,

Mappin & Webb's

Ltd.

JAMES I. "PRINCE'S PLATE."

(Regd. 71,552.)

Guaranteed to retain its splendid appearance and wear like Silver for 30 Years.



James I. Mutton Dish, in Prince's Plate, £9 5s. In Sterling Silver, £10 10s.



James I. Afternoon Tea Service. Price Handle and Knob to Tea Pot. Prince's Plate Sterling Silver
Tea Pot, 3 pint £2 15 24 10
Sugar Basin 1 2 1 10
Cream Jug 1 8 1 13
£5 5 £7 12



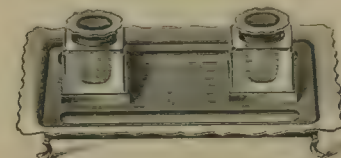
Sterling Silver Salad Bowl, James I. design, £11 10s. Prince's Plate Salad Servers, £1. Sterling Silver, £2 5s.



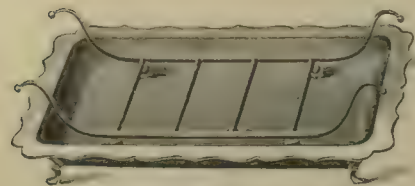
James I. Egg Frame and Spoons, with Six Egg Cups, interiors richly gilt. In Prince's Plate, £4 5s. In Sterling Silver, £9 15s.

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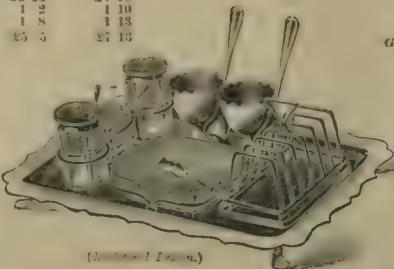
Goods sent to the Country on approval.



James I. Inkstand, with Plain Square Cut Glass Bottles. Prince's Plate £2 10 Sterling Silver 6 10



James I. Asparagus Stand and Rack, as illustrated. In Prince's Plate, £2 5s. In Sterling Silver, £9. Complete with Sauce Boat, Prince's Plate, £4 10s.



New Combination Breakfast Tray, in Prince's Plate and Cut Glass, James I. style, £5.



(Registered Design.) Oval Entrée Dish, James I. style, 11½ in. long. Prince's Plate, £3 5s. Sterling Silver, £12.

ONLY LONDON ADDRESSES:

2, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.; & 158 to 162, OXFORD ST., W.

(FACING THE MANSION HOUSE.)

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS: THE ROYAL WORKS, SHEFFIELD. MANCHESTER: ST. ANN'S SQ. NICE: PLACE JARDIN PUBLIC.



LUX

Of Snow-White Purity.

OPINIONS.

A novel and unique washing preparation, in flakes, possessing high detergent properties in a concentrated and effective form. Cleanses without injury to skin, fabric, or texture.

(Purifying and Refreshing)

FOR THE BATH AND TOILET, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING, WASHING WOOLLENS AND FLANNELS, LACE CURTAINS AND FINE FABRIC, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, CHESHIRE.

Won't Shrink Woollens.

OPINIONS.

LUX is a new and original speciality for Laundry, Kitchen, Bath-Room, and Toilet, and is sure to become immensely popular with all classes.

executors the value of the estate being £35,582. The testator gives to his wife his premises called Flowermead and at Yvoire, with all the furniture and effects therein, and £1000; to his son the estate at Malagny, the furniture in the house there, and his scientific instruments; to his daughter-in-law Albertine, £300; to his son-in-law Count Hermann de Pourtalès, £300; to his nephew William Pastour, £500; to his executors, £200 each; and other legacies. He also bequeaths to the Swiss Church, Endell Street, £200; to the Fonds de Secours, in connection with such church, £100; to the Governesses Benevolent Institution, £200; to the Swiss House Home for Foreign Governesses (Meeklenburg Square), £200; to L'Hospice Général de Genève, £100; to La Société Nautique de Genève, £100; to L'Association Pour la Protection de l'Enfance, £100; to the Bureau Central de Bienfaisance, £100; to the poor of Genthod, £50; to the poor of Versoix, £50; and to the poor of Yvoire, £50. The residue of his property he leaves as to one third each to his wife and son, and one third to his son-in-law Count Hermann de Pourtalès, upon trust, for his children.

The will (dated July 14, 1888), with a codicil (dated July 21, 1892), of Miss Judith Henrietta Sutton, of Southwell, Notts, who died on Feb. 17, was proved on April 19 by Reuben Bingham and the Rev. Arthur Frederick Sutton, the nephew, two of the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £27,165. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 each to Anna Judith de Robeck and Lydia Wright; £100 each to Judith Warren and Reuben Bingham; £5000 to the Rev. Arthur Frederick Sutton; £100 and certain pictures to the Hon. Arthur William Hill Trevor; £3000 to Everard de Lisle; £2000 to Bernard de Lisle; and legacies to servants. Certain pictures, miniatures, and jewels are to devolve as heirlooms and follow the trusts of the settled family estates of her deceased nephew Sir Richard Sutton. The residue of her property she leaves to her niece Mabel Catherine.

The will and codicil of Mr. Sampson Hanbury, J.P., of Wyvenhoe Park, near Colchester, who died on March 5, were proved on May 12 by Herbert Mason and Cecil



THE HORSE BUGLER, SOLD FOR £227 IN AID OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUSHMEN'S CONTINGENT.

The horse Bugler was presented by the Hon. J. C. F. Johnson, of Adelaide, to the Executive Committee of the South Australian Bushmen's Contingent, who has been sent by private subscription to South Africa. Bugler, during a period of twenty-five days, was sold by auction to more than 2314 buyers, and handed back each time to the auctioneers for re-sale. Bids ranged from "a widow's mite" of three pence to £110. The total result was £22,247, of which £2500 has already been handed over to the funds. The horse has not yet been sold finally.

Hanbury, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £19,477.

The will of the Rev. Charles Tickell Proctor, of The Vicarage, Richmond, Hon. Canon of Rochester, who died on April 7, was proved on May 7 by Miss Mary Anne Proctor, the value of the estate being £3882 4s. 10d.

Dr. J. Compton Burnett's little monograph on "Gout and its Cure" has seen a second edition revised and enlarged. It deals in a scientific manner, yet not too abstrusely for the popular reader, with the ailment, its various forms and best method of treatment. The usefulness of the book is further enhanced by an index. The publishers are Messrs. James Epps and Co.

published important works on natural philosophy and on geology, but he is best known by his articles on the evidences of Christianity contributed to "Essays and Reviews." He opposed the Tractarians, and interested himself in the cause of University reform. Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born at 6, Stanhope Street, London on Feb. 29, 1857. When he was four years old his father died, and it is to his mother that the Colonel and his distinguished brothers owe the training that has made them the men they are. The work traces Baden-Powell's career from his school days up through his experiences in foreign fields in Zululand and Ashanti, until he found the "warm corner" he wished in Mafeking. Altogether the story of the Colonel's (now Major-General's) life is told with spirit and discrimination.

A LIFE OF BADEN-POWELL.

It seems that the army of biographers wait upon a man's fame as the jackals wait upon the carcase. The comparison may be uncomplimentary, but will do very well to exemplify the astonishing speed with which lives of great men are written at the present day. For finish and literary perspective we do not, of course, look in an age when the writer of books must drive his pen almost as quickly as the obituary writer for tomorrow's paper. The wonder is that the thing is done as well as it is. The very latest subject for biography is, of course, Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell, whose life has been thrown into 160 lightly sketched pages by Mr. W. Francis Aitken (Lartridge and Co.). Curiously enough, the biographer has abstained from the modern genealogical craze, and after a rather far-fetched parallel between St. Bruno of Chartreuse and Robert Baden-Powell, the old Carthusian, comes to the point with a brief outline of the life of the gallant Colonel's father.

The elder Baden-Powell was born in 1796 and graduated with first-class mathematical honours at Oxford in 1817, being ordained in 1820 to the curacy of Midhurst. In 1827 he was appointed to the Savilian chair of geometry in Oxford, an office which he retained until his death. He

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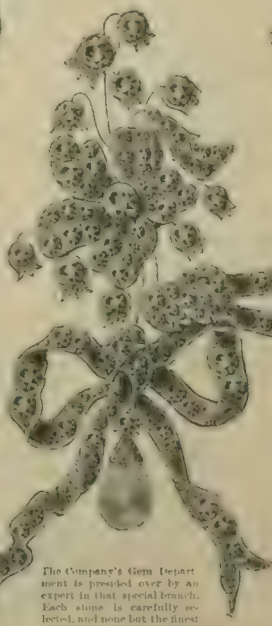


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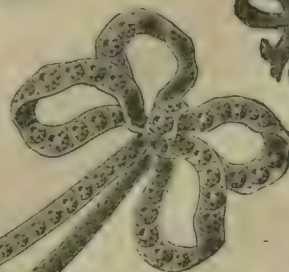
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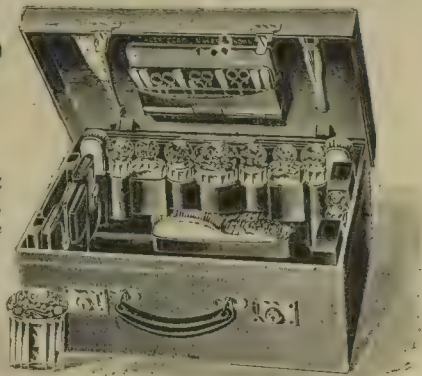
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Very happily do the two latest rôles of Signora Duse illustrate respectively the limitations and the profundities of that great actress's genius. Ferocity, cunning, hysteria, are alien to the Duse's temperament, and so from the outset she is handicapped in any attempt to represent that tigerish and cozening fury, the vengeful Princess Fedora. Sardou, indeed, obviously planned the whole character to express the variability and the violence of Sarah Bernhardt's amazing virtuosity; and it is not Eleonora Duse's way to run in one set tirade the whole gamut of theatrical passions. Her methods are less showily sensational; her gifts are exquisite tenderness and entire emotional simplicity. So her Fedora positively thrills the spectator by the intensely human note of suffering in the harrowing death-scene, but is robbed at the same time of all its Oriental characteristics; it lifts mere melodrama to the level of tragedy, but it offers no real impersonation. On the other hand, "In Principessa Georges," thesis-drama though it be, provides the actress in the part of the much-wronged and divinely forgiving wife with perhaps the grandest of all her histrionic triumphs. Her Severine is the completest exposition of a lovely woman-soul, and it is distinguished by one scene of passion quite overpowering in its poignant pathos. Signora Duse's art, in fact, reaches its sublimest heights in this performance, and of all dramatists imaginable it is prosy, didactic, mechanical

Dumas fils who has furnished her with her most splendid opportunity. In "Gioconda," at length Signora Duse finds a part pretty well suited to her natural gifts. But the actress's gain is secured at a heavy cost to her audience. For if Signor d'Annunzio's play is a well-developed tragedy with true atmosphere, a striking story, strenuous emotional scenes, and desperate pathos, it is devoid of humour, not possessed of exceptional artifice, burdened with high-flown rhetoric, and exceptionally decadent. It is a painful drama, and its main importance lies in its supplying Signora Duse with a chance of presenting a type of infinitely tender and exquisite womanliness. The very soul of the actress—and a rarely beautiful soul it is—seems to shine through her amazingly expressive face; and all one regrets is that a woman of such passionate intensity, such variability of intonation, such spiritual charm, should be so confined to the mournful minor key, as in d'Annunzio's morbid tragedy.

THE TRIPLE BILL AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

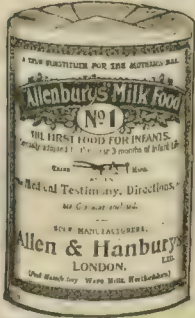
Very mildly amusing or moving is Mr. Martin Harvey's triple bill entertainment at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, made up as it is of two desperately sentimental playlets, sincere and insincere respectively, and the rather played-out "Pantomime Rehearsal." Still, "A Pantomime Rehearsal" seems quite vivacious by the side of its dramatic companions. Indeed, Messrs. Freeman Wills and Fitzmaurice King's one-act play illustrating the sad ending of the career of Rouget de l'Isle, composer of the "Marseillaise," is the most ludicrous piece of machine-

made theatricalism. Far more artistic—nay, really pathetic—is Captain Basil Hood's version of "Ib and Little Christina." With its sweet Danish atmosphere, its exquisite child sketches, its touching study of peasant life, the little idyll has all the charm of tender innocence. But it is marked by a naive seriousness which seems inspired almost as much by Maurice Maeterlinck as delightful Hans Andersen.

Intending holiday-makers will find a great deal of valuable information in the "Lodgings and Hotel Guide for 1900," issued by the North Eastern Railway Company. The guide is printed upon art paper, and contains a great many excellent illustrations, with letterpress for the guidance of visitors to places of interest in the north and east. The company recommend all intending travellers by their line to apply for the handbook before making their arrangements.

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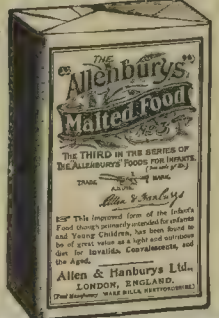
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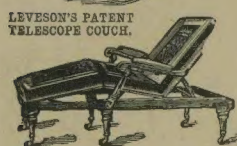
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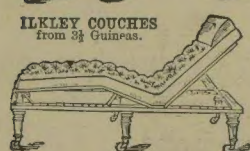
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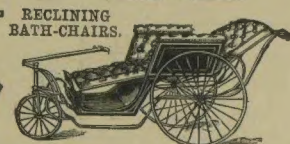
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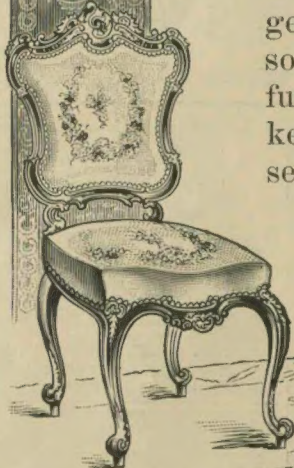
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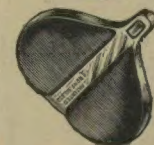
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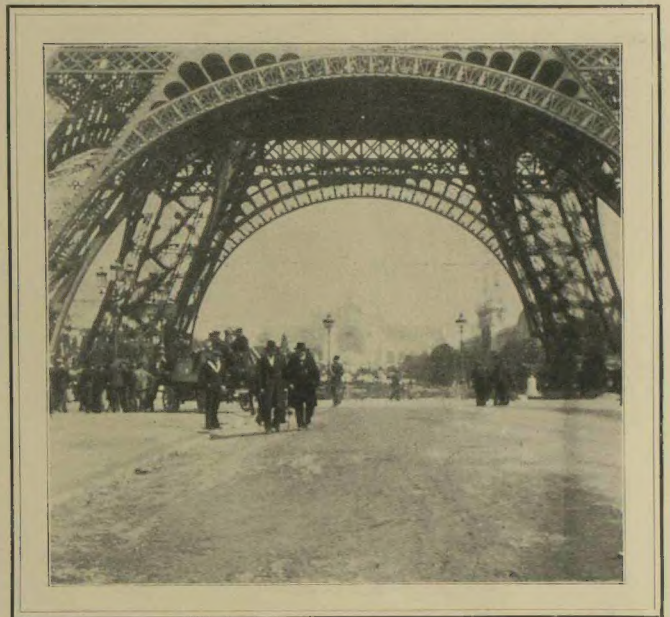
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A T T H E P A R I S E X H I B I T I O N .

Photographs by Captain J. Orr Ewing.



THE CREUSOT GUN FACTORY PAVILION.



THE ELECTRICITY PAVILION, SEEN THROUGH THE BASE OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.



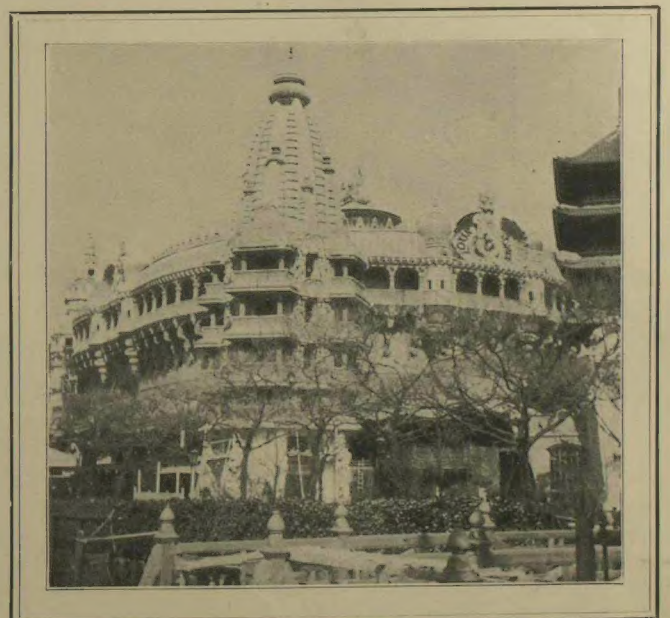
THE ITALIAN PAVILION.



THE GRAND ENTRANCE.



THE SERVIAN PAVILION.



THE "TOUR DU MONDE."

ART NOTES.

Although Sir John Tenniel may appear a stripling beside Mr. Sidney Cooper, his years number few short of fourscore. Yet week after week in the *Punch* cartoon we see his handiwork as interpreted by his contemporary Mr. Swain. How correct this interpretation is may be seen by comparison with Sir John Tenniel's original drawings now on view at the Fine Art Society's Gallery (New Bond Street). These deal with scarcely more than the last five years of political history; but in looking through this collection the remoteness of some of the incidents portrayed makes one realise how very rapidly we live now. Sir John draws with a firm as well as a skilful pencil, and

clouds. Whilst able to bring before the eye the leading features of a landscape, Turner had a thorough disregard for all minor details, and no one who has visited any of the spots dealt with in these pictures could fail to point out where the artist had omitted landmarks or had even invented details.

The recurring exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours enjoy the credit of a monotony of excellence. The chief members of this society have attained a dexterity and finish which, for a large body of amateurs, constitute the essential conditions of water-colour painting. Mr. Thorne Waite, Mrs. Allingham, and Mr. Eyre Walker are among those who lay down

The French Gallery (Pall Mall), which is more cosmopolitan than its title would suggest, has reopened with a goodly array of pictures, British and foreign. Among the latter the most prominent is Madame Henriette Brown's "Sick Child," which received an enthusiastic greeting on its first appearance some thirty or forty years ago. Although the artist's name is now scarcely known in Paris studios, this work alone places her high among her contemporaries, with whom careful finish and a touch of sentiment were held in esteem. Possibly for this reason Mr. Orchardson's large picture may have been exhibited in the same room. No one will deny its merits as a painting, but the elegant young widow adorning her young



THE DRINKING-PLACE.—STANHOPE A. FORBES, A.R.A.

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he is equally happy in treating wild beasts and politicians. Perhaps he is the greatest living master of the "British Lion," whom he can always bring upon the scene with true dramatic effect.

More important, however, is the exhibition of Turner drawings at the same gallery. They are those which Mr. Ruskin selected for his own enjoyment after the dispersal of his large collection, and consequently they have a double interest for the admirer of the artist or the disciple of the critic. The drawings, some seventy in number, practically embrace Turner's career as a painter in water-colours. They deal with home scenery, Rhine scenery, and Swiss subjects; but in all one seems to trace that Mr. Ruskin's object in reserving these for himself was to keep before his eyes Turner's marvellous treatment of atmosphere, of mountains, and of

the laws. It is only fair to add that they conscientiously observe them and produce very charming pictures. Mr. Herbert Marshall, who this year takes us to Amiens and Rouen as well as to Holland, occupies a sort of middle place between the innovations of Mr. Arthur Melville and the dreamy refinements of Mr. Albert Goodwin. It is to the latter that we look to keep alive, at least, some of the traditions of Turner's art; and as a colourist he treads discreetly in his master's footsteps. Figure-painting is not strongly represented at the Royal Society; but Mr. Alexander's studies of poultry, Mr. Swan's of animals, and Miss Harrison's of flowers, relieve the exhibition of the least suspicion of monotony. Mr. George Clausen will possibly lead the younger men towards different ideals from those of the older members; but in all its vicissitudes we may expect that high qualifications will be required from those who wish to enter its ranks.

child does not make a very original or inspiring composition. Pictures by French, German, and Dutch artists make up the rest of the collection, which contains some excellent specimens of the various painters.

Notwithstanding the number of followers or imitators which have come into the field, *Academy Notes* (Chatto and Co.) may still claim to be the most portable and complete illustrated guide to the pictures of the year. The system organised by the late Mr. Henry Blackburn has been faithfully adhered to by the present editor of *Academy Notes*, which still serves the original purpose of the founder. The scale upon which the illustrations are reproduced is sufficiently large to present an accurate idea of the picture, and is not too large to prevent the little book being handy and useful to visitors to the Exhibition.